

SAORSTAT ÉIREANN.

ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA

(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH

(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1934.

DUBLIN:

PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1934

The administration of the fisheries services, formerly associated with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and which in 1924 passed to the Minister for Fisheries (subsequently the Minister for Lands and Fisheries), was as from 1st April, 1934, under the terms of the Fisheries (Re-distribution of Public Services) Order, 1934, transferred to the Minister for Agriculture by whom the following Report is now presented.

I.

SEA FISHERIES.

The results from the Saorstát sea fisheries in 1934 were not satisfactory, and showed, unfortunately, a continuation of the decline that has been evident since 1927, the peak year of the post-war period. The total landings in 1934 (exclusive of shellfish and sea-caught salmon) amounted to 123,882 cwts., as compared with 155,803 cwts. in 1933 and 637,417 cwts. in 1927. The low yield was mainly due to a further decrease in the catch of herring and mackerel.

Though the total value of sea-fish (including shellfish but excluding sea-caught salmon) fell from £189,037 in 1933 to £164,561 in 1934, there was an increase in the average price of demersal and pelagic fish combined from 18/8d. to 20/9d. per cwt., all classes participating in the rise except brill, turbot, plaice, whiting and sprats. That rise in the average price as compared with 12/- in 1926 and 1927 cannot, however, be taken as indicating financial benefit to the fishermen as it is caused by

the small proportion of herring and mackerel in relation to the more expensive varieties caught in 1934 as compared with the two earlier years.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—The total yield of the demersal fishery (brill, sole, cod, ray, etc.) shows a decrease of 12,686 cwts. as compared with 1933. This is due, especially in regard to the decrease in landings of cod and hake by 5,566 cwts. and 2,639 cwts. respectively, to the termination of the experimental charter of two British trawlers which had operated here in 1933. There was, however, an increase over 1933 of 2,696 cwts. in the catch of plaice and of 3,423 cwts. in the catch of whiting; but owing to the small average size of this fish, the benefit to the fishermen did not increase in proportion.

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings—The slight upward trend shown in the yield of herrings in 1933, as compared with the previous year was not maintained in 1934 and the serious position which this side of the industry had reached in the latter year is indicated by the following figures:—

Year	Quantity landed	Value of Catch	Average value per cwt.	
	cwts.	£	s.	d.
1927	351,955	155,909	8	10
1928	283,904	163,498	11	6
1929	139,691	74,488	10	8
1930	108,383	45,072	8	4
1931	73,330	35,251	9	7
1932	40,169	16,803	8	4
1933	54,234	22,935	8	6
1934	37,994	17,431	9	2

In Donegal the Summer matje season was a failure, only 285 crans having been landed at Killybegs by Saorstát boats in April and May and 9 crans at Downings in May. All was sold fresh at prices ranging from 36/- to 44/3 per cran. There were 683 crans landed at Buncrana in April, May and June by cross-channel boats. The quality was excellent and the demand good. 660 half-barrels were cured by local curers and sold for shipment to the Continent; 64 half-barrels were sold to a Derry curer and also shipped to the Continent. The remainder were kippered. Shoals of herrings of good quality appeared in Downings Bay early in September and ten local boats participated in the fishing. Prices to the fishermen were from 28/3d. to 31/4d. per cran. There were 27 whole barrels and 168 half-barrels cured by local curers, the bulk of it—large fulls and fulls—for exportation to the U.S.A. Unfavourable weather conditions interfered with the fishing which, however, continued spasmodically into October. Landings of herrings at Howth in August were somewhat heavier

than in any of the three preceding years though the price realised was less than in 1933. There were 210 barrels cured for exportation by the two curers operating. The remainder was sold fresh in the Dublin market. Landings at other centres were light, the catch of 324 crans at Baltimore being the best.

The Winter Fishing yielded somewhat better results, especially at the East Coast centres. Most of the fish unfortunately was of poor quality except the landings during a couple of weeks' fishing at Rosslare Harbour. The Sea Fisheries Association marketed the herrings landed at Wicklow, Courtown, Cahore, Rosslare Harbour, Rosslare Strand and Loughshinney, paying the fishermen a fixed price of 4/- per four stone box—a good price having regard to the size and quality of the fish. As it was unfit for curing, it was all sold fresh, some to British centres and the remainder in the Dublin market and through the provincial depots of the Association. There are signs that the herring shoals are likely to materialise again off our coasts within the next year or two, and all concerned are hoping for a substantial revival of that fishery.

PELAGIC FISHERY.—Mackerel—The decline in the mackerel fishing since 1927 kept pace with that of the herring fishing, as is demonstrated by the subjoined table.

Year	Quantity	Value of Catch	Average price per cwt.	
	cwts.	£	s.	d.
1927	188,928	80,906	8	7
1928	85,836	44,795	10	5
1929	95,976	58,801	12	3
1930	56,236	22,158	7	11
1931	75,406	21,953	5	10
1932	26,180	10,326	7	11
1933	20,238	7,525	7	5
1934	17,248	7,222	8	5

The Spring season of 1934 yielded 615 cwts. less than in 1933, though the total value was £302 more. The whole of the catch, over 40% of which was landed at Valentia, was freshed.

The Autumn season also was less productive than in 1933 by 3,836 cwts. but the average price was higher. Only 216 barrels were cured for exportation, as there was little or no prospect of marketing in the U.S.A. which had previously absorbed practically all our export of cured mackerel. The heavy landings of mackerel by the U.S.A. fishing fleet, the development within that country of a taste for mackerel filets, in conjunction with the tariff of two dollars a barrel on the imported fish had practically closed the market to the Saorstát commodity and made it impossible to pay an economic price to the fishermen who, consequently, did not prosecute this fishing with the vigour displayed in former years. Thus, in 1934 little mackerel fishing

was done in places like Castletownbere peninsula and neighbouring districts in Kerry, where a flourishing industry formerly afforded good earnings to a large percentage of the population. The western part of the Dingle peninsula was affected to a somewhat less extent. Prices there, however, fell as low as 3/- and 3/6d. per hundred.

SHELLFISH.—The value of shellfish of all kinds landed in 1934 was only £36,111, which was £7,291 less than in 1933. The average price of lobsters was slightly higher than in the previous year, but that of crayfish was lower. The quantity of the latter also declined owing to disorganisation in marketing arrangements consequent on the announcement early in July that the French quota for lobsters and crayfish had been filled.

There was an increase over 1933 in the average price of oysters but a marked decrease in the quantity. The average price of practically all the remaining varieties of shellfish showed a decline in 1934. There was a slight increase as compared with 1933 in the quantity of crabs landed and a marked increase in the quantity of the unclassified varieties, accounted for mainly by periwinkles which benefited by the efforts made by the Sea Fisheries Association to organise the industry in regard to grading and marketing.

The results from the shellfish business in 1934 would have been poorer for our fishermen were it not for certain bounties granted by the Government on shellfish exported to British markets. A bounty equivalent to the British import duty was paid on mussels and periwinkles, one equivalent to 75% of that duty on lobsters, and one equivalent to 50% of that duty on scallops. While, no doubt, there were grounds for some of the complaints which reached the Department that fishermen did not get the full benefit of these bounties, it is almost certain that without them this class of fishing could not have continued with any profit to the fishermen, especially in the case of lobsters, once export to France had ceased in July.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. For the year 1934 our import of fish, fresh or frozen, was 87,253 cwts., value £185,383; and of preserved fish 52,987 cwts., value £130,580. These figures show an increase of 15,262 cwts. and of £49,696 value over those for the preceding year. As regards exports, salmon and trout at 25,842 cwts. and £221,704 value showed increases over the preceding year of 5,286 cwts. and £29,229 value; fresh water eels with 3,871 cwts. and £10,942 value were better than the previous year by 1,302 cwt. and £3,411 value; there was also an improvement in the lobster business which at 5,674 cwts. and £24,526 value was better than in 1933 by 444 cwts. and £2,543 value; whilst the returns for periwinkles at 17,121 cwts. and £4,933 value showed improvement of 8,080 cwts. and £1,867 value as compared with 1933. On the other hand owing to the failure of the pelagic fisheries, our exports in quantity and value of cured herrings and

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mackerel were considerably below those for the year 1933; for herrings the decrease was 16,815 cwts. and £16,185 value, the corresponding figures for mackerel being 2,002 cwts. and £1,713 value.

LOANS. As the earnings of fishermen in 1934 were small, especially in those areas affected by the decline in the herring and mackerel industry, and an increased number of boats and fishermen were idle, repayments on loans were small in that year.

SEA FISHERIES ASSOCIATION.—The Directors of the Sea Fisheries Association continued their activities in 1934 increasing their membership and extending their marketing organisation to fresh centres. They endeavoured particularly to encourage their members to engage in long-lining, inshore-trawling and lobster fishing with a view to making up to some extent for lack of earnings from drift-netting for herrings and mackerel. In some centres such as Dingle, Co. Kerry, Murrisk, Co. Mayo, and Lough-shinney, Co. Dublin where an enterprising spirit among the fishermen prevailed, the results were satisfactory. The Association also continued during the year 1934 the provision of boats and gear for their members from funds provided by way of Repayable Advances from the Exchequer. The system adopted by the Association is the issue of boats and gear on hire-purchase terms by which a fixed proportion of the hirer's earnings, when his catch has been marketed by the Association, is retained by the latter towards repayment for the chattels supplied. In those places where the Association has no marketing organisation repayments are by quarterly instalments which method is found less satisfactory.

To facilitate the Association in this sphere of their activity the Boatyard and Motorshop at Meevagh, Co. Donegal, where formerly the Department of Fisheries built and over-hauled boats for the fishermen along the coast, were transferred in 1934 to the Association which continues the same service for the benefit of the fishermen.

FISHERY PATROL SERVICE.—The patrol service by the fishery Cruiser *Muirchu* was maintained throughout the year with special regard to the new conditions arising from the passing of the Sea Fisheries Protection Act, 1933.

MINOR MARINE WORKS AND DREDGING.—The Department during the year under review collaborated in an advisory capacity with the Office of Public Works and various County Councils and other local Bodies by reporting upon, from the viewpoint of fisheries, sundry applications for improvement in landing facilities by way of small structural works, removal of boulders, provision of guiding lights, etc. Advice was also furnished in respect of dredging operations at Arklow.

II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

SALMON AND SEA TROUT. Under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1926, there became possible for the first time the systematic collection of statistics relative to the capture of Salmon and Sea-trout in the Saorstát. Previous to that recourse had been had to the returns furnished by the railways and other carriers as well as to reports from salesmen and fishery owners. A statutory obligation now rests on all licence holders to make the prescribed returns.

The returns made by the holders of rod licences are not yet satisfactory. Their collection is not easy owing to the difficulty of establishing contact with visiting anglers at the time the statistics become due, added to the forgetfulness of persons who have not kept records of their catches and the failure of others to answer communications. If the value to all concerned of this purely statistical information were fully appreciated there would be less trouble in getting it. It is hoped that visiting anglers will in future co-operate more closely with the Department in this matter.

It has not yet been found possible to gather yearly statistics, but the figures have been collected, about twelve months in arrears, for each of the alternate years 1927, 1929, 1931 and 1933.

It is thought well for purposes of comparison to record here the totals of quantity and value in respect of salmon and sea-trout for each of these four years. The year 1927 was unusually favourable as regards weather conditions and the captures for that year may be regarded as abnormal.

Year ended 31st December	Salmon		Sea-Trout	
	Quantity lbs.	Value £	Quantity lbs.	Value £
1927	3,469,215	254,066	54,019	2,817
1929	1,650,724	172,944	55,463	3,117
1931	2,603,975	193,395	55,076	2,777
1933	2,347,421	157,113	43,862	1,937

During 1934 the conditions of low water following the drought proved favourable to netting and tidal fisheries generally, with the result that improved catches were reported. The catch of sea-trout was, however, disappointing.

ANGLING.—Angling in the 1934 season was only moderately good. The Spring salmon fishing was poor owing to the prolonged drought, and there is evidence that Angling generally, save in the Western Districts, was unfavourably affected by the conditions of low water which have prevailed for long periods during the past few years. On the other hand, the run of salmon to the spawning beds in the Autumn was very good, sport improved in consequence, and weather conditions were favourable for spawning.

The number of whole-season rod licences issued in 1934 (see Appendix No. 15) was 1,792 and there were also 258 "endorsement" extensions to districts other than that in which the original licences were issued, as well as 862 14-day licences. The total, 2,912, compares with a total of 2,846 in 1933 made up as follows:—Whole-season Licences, 1,874; Endorsements 286; 14-day Licences, 686.

The "Angler's Guide to the Irish Free State," published departmentally in 1924, and issued in a second edition in 1930, has attained a good circulation. Many requests for a further revised edition have been made but it has not yet been found possible to undertake the work.

FRESH WATER EELS.—The particulars with regard to eels, collected on the same basis as those for salmon and sea trout, are as follows:—

Year.	Quantity, lbs.	Value £
1927	249,782	10,707
1929	253,918	9,916
1931	271,299	9,633
1933	130,148	2,942

It has not yet been possible to obtain an explanation of the remarkable falling off in quantity and value for the year 1933, but the matter is still under investigation.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.—The total number of licences issued by Boards of Conservators in 1934 was 4,874 (see Appendix 15). In the previous year 4,771 were issued. These figures are inclusive of the rod licences already referred to under the heading "Angling."

There were 832 Draft Net Licences and 480 Drift Net Licences issued during the year (829 and 505 in 1933). Other classes of licences show little variation from the previous year, save gags, eyes, and long lines for eels, which suffered a considerable diminution caused partly by a succession of dry seasons rendering such fishing unprofitable in many places.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.—In the Autumn of 1934 there was a general triennial election of Conservators throughout the Saorstát. The new Boards are generally discharging their duties in a satisfactory manner and close co-operation exists between them and the Department.

Appendix No. 14 shows the receipts and expenditure of Boards of Conservators during the year. The financial position of some Boards gave rise to serious anxiety. The Limerick Board found themselves financially embarrassed owing to declining income from licence duties and fishing rates, alleged to be consequent upon the Shannon Hydro-Electric Scheme. A special grant in aid had to be made to this Board from the Exchequer. The Bally-

shannon Board found themselves, this year, deprived of a large part of their income owing to the devaluation of the tidal fisheries of the River Erne. This situation was met by legislation introduced during the year—to which reference is made below—and the immediate difficulties of the Board were surmounted by a special grant.

The total amount collected in Licence Duty—£12,320—was greater than that of 1933 (£12,172); the yield of rates—£14,221—was less than that of 1933, £14,293. State grants rose from £870 in 1933 to £1,325 in 1934, the increase being due to the special grants made to the two Boards mentioned.

From fines, together with the proceeds of the sale of forfeited engines, the Conservators derived the sum of £1,317, compared with £1,447 in the previous year.

The total income from all sources was £29,268 in 1934, as compared with £29,019 in 1933.

The total expenditure in the year under review was £27,815, as compared with £29,975 in 1933. The decrease occurred principally in the cost of protection owing to economy practised by Boards whose financial position demanded retrenchment of expenditure. The sum spent on protection of the spawning beds and on securing observance of the fishery laws was £16,581, as compared with £18,552 in 1933. The travelling expenses of Inspecting Officers as well as the law costs of Boards were maintained, showing that there was no slackening in the supervision of subordinates or in the prosecution of offenders.

The assistance rendered by members of the Garda Síochána continues to be very effective and is highly appreciated by Boards of Conservators.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION.—Appendix No. 17 shows the output of Salmon and Trout fry during the 1934/35 hatching season and an annex shows the output each year since 1923/24.

In 1934/35, 5,413,000 salmon fry; 1,261,000 Brown Trout fry and 61,000 White or Sea Trout fry were produced under artificial conditions and distributed through the rivers of the Saorstát from the various hatcheries. The corresponding figures for 1933/34 were:—Salmon fry, 6,697,000; Brown Trout fry, 1,094,000; White or Sea Trout fry, 69,000.

From the distributing hatcheries controlled by the State, the numbers of ova distributed to rivers and lakes, other than those on which the hatcheries are situated, were as follows:—

- From Glenties Hatchery, 70,000 Salmon ova;
20,000 Sea Trout ova;
- From Lismore Hatchery, 325,000 Salmon ova;
- From Lough Owel Hatchery, 418,000 brown trout ova.

The experimental Brown Trout Hatchery operated by the Department at Lough Owel in Co. Westmeath gave satisfactory results, but the demands for Brown Trout ova were greatly in excess of the available supply.

BY-LAWS.—In Appendix No. 18 will be found an Abstract of the By-Laws, Orders, Etc., made during the year.

LEGISLATION.—Following the decision in the case of “Moore and Others v. The Attorney-General” (generally referred to as “The Erne Fisheries Decision”) the estuary of the River Erne at Ballyshannon became open to the public, and, in order to regulate fishing operations there with the object of conserving the stock, there was passed the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934, which, *inter alia*, provided for the payment of “special local licences” priced at a figure calculated to produce for the Conservators the equivalent of the fishery rate formerly paid by Messrs. Moore and partners while operating the estuary as a several fishery. It was rather late in the season by the time the Act became operative but on the whole the arrangements under it have worked smoothly.

INLAND FISHERIES COMMISSION.—In November, 1933, there was appointed by the Government, a Commission—

“to inquire into the salmon fisheries and freshwater fisheries of An Saorstát; to investigate their modes of tenure, and the laws relating to their control and preservation; to report thereon, and to recommend such steps as seem necessary or desirable in order to promote their development and increase their national utility.”

This Commission held many sittings throughout the year 1934 and was still pursuing its investigation at the close of that year.

SEAMAS O RIAIN,
Aire Talmhaíochta.

Dated 6th day of February, 1936.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR, 1934.

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INLAND FISHERIES.

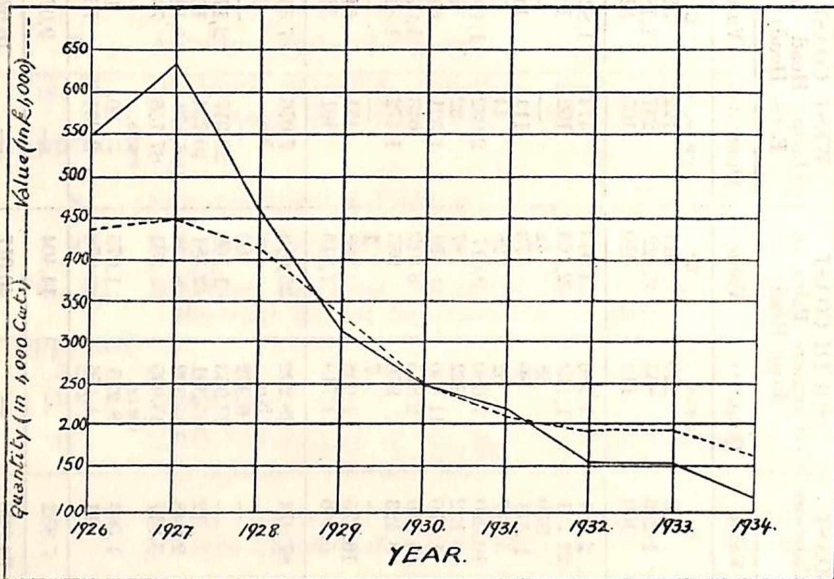
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APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement of the Total Quantity and Value of the SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed on the Coast of Saorstát Éireann during the year 1934.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omeath to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	TOTAL
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Brill	186	708	220	611	122	327	24	54	552	1,700
Soles	246	1,233	853	3,922	247	1,184	50	185	1,396	6,524
Turbet	136	460	113	410	105	311	9	36	363	1,217
Total Prime Fish ...	568	2,401	1,186	4,943	474	1,822	83	275	2,311	9,441
Cod	12,382	24,731	1,419	2,165	102	162	632	692	14,555	27,750
Conger Eel	1,433	950	58	42	—	—	5	3	1,496	995
Haddock	651	1,203	80	73	114	146	762	673	1,607	2,095
Hake	1,635	4,817	62	128	44	54	—	—	1,741	4,999
Herrings	22,500	10,020	7,080	3,017	2,032	1,408	6,382	2,986	37,994	17,431
Ling	221	192	222	187	22	25	2	1	467	405
Mackerel	2,785	1,570	11,530	4,470	1,321	697	1,607	485	17,243	7,222
Plaice	8,347	15,746	2,875	6,919	643	1,029	930	1,182	12,795	24,876
Ray or Skate	4,174	3,423	956	955	1,472	1,329	277	219	6,879	5,926
Sprats	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	7	1
Whiting	16,437	16,775	1,098	898	451	518	226	140	18,212	18,331
All other except Shell Fish	4,959	5,246	1,719	1,815	401	360	1,496	1,557	8,575	8,973
Total Wet Fish	76,092	87,074	28,292	25,613	7,076	7,550	12,422	8,213	123,882	128,450
Shell Fish:—	No.	—	No.	—	No.	—	No.	—	No.	—
Crabs	—	—	6,952	60	—	—	18,888	87	25,840	147
Crayfish	—	—	23,953	1,168	29,317	2,178	960	64	54,230	3,410
Escallops	1,466	12	304,391	2,381	40,734	158	960	6	347,551	2,557
Lobsters	58,987	2,048	185,502	8,438	168,879	5,187	150,019	4,487	563,387	20,160
Oysters	940,080	3,917	35,995	304	67,756	799	3,360	28	1,047,191	5,048
Mussels	8,512	1,064	8,275	1,075	80	12	341	39	17,208	2,190
Other Shell Fish	1,303	811	4,476	978	3,234	739	304	71	9,317	2,599
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	7,852	—	14,404	—	9,073	—	4,782	—	36,111
Grand Total of Value ...	—	94,926	—	40,017	—	16,623	—	12,995	—	164,561

FIG. I.
Fluctuations of Quantity (exclusive of Shell Fish) and Value (inclusive
of Shell Fish) of Sea Fish landed from 1926 to 1934.



APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison between the years 1924—1934 in respect of the Average Prices of the different kinds of Sea Fish Landed in
Saorstát Éireann.

Kind of Fish	Average Price per cwt.										
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Brill	3 19 11	3 12 6	4 1 10	4 0 7	4 5 9	4 8 6	4 0 3	3 17 8	3 0 2	3 11 2	3 1 7
Soles	4 16 3	4 16 8	3 19 10	4 11 1	5 3 4	4 7 5	4 18 4	4 14 10	4 8 8	4 10 1	4 13 6
Turbot	4 4 10	3 16 9	4 9 1	4 12 10	4 18 0	5 0 6	4 1 8	3 14 3	3 11 10	3 18 7	3 7 1
Cod	2 2 4	1 14 0	1 13 9	1 15 11	2 2 6	1 17 0	1 0 1	1 6 3	1 6 0	1 13 8	1 18 3
Conger Eel	1 1 10	1 3 4	1 1 5	1 3 4	1 1 1	0 18 11	0 16 2	0 15 0	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 13 4
Haddock	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 11 7	1 6 2	1 8 10	1 7 7	1 4 10	1 5 0	1 3 10	1 3 4	1 6 1
Hake	2 19 4	2 5 8	2 17 3	3 1 11	2 17 11	3 3 1	2 3 7	1 18 3	1 9 7	2 3 2	2 17 5
Herrings	0 11 2	0 10 8	0 9 5	0 8 10	0 11 6	0 10 8	0 8 6	0 9 7	0 8 4	0 8 5	0 9 2
Ling	1 2 9	1 4 1	1 3 2	1 7 3	1 3 8	1 2 3	1 3 7	1 2 1	0 17 3	0 15 11	0 17 4
Mackerel	0 12 1	0 9 8	0 8 1	0 8 7	0 10 5	0 12 2	0 7 10	0 5 10	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 8 5
Plaice	2 9 2	2 4 11	2 4 1	1 15 0	1 18 3	1 13 4	1 12 1	1 12 0	1 14 8	2 0 3	1 18 11
Ray or Skate	0 18 0	0 16 10	0 17 7	0 17 6	0 16 2	0 17 2	1 17 0	0 14 10	0 15 4	0 16 9	0 17 3
Sprats	0 3 8	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 5 2	0 4 7	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 3 1	0 2 8	0 2 11	0 2 10
Whiting	1 0 6	0 18 5	0 17 4	0 17 5	1 0 8	1 2 9	1 2 8	0 19 3	0 18 4	1 1 6	1 0 2
Other Kinds (not including Shell Fish) ...	1 1 4	0 19 4	1 2 1	1 2 0	0 18 8	0 19 5	1 0 9	1 0 11	0 17 10	0 18 9	1 0 11
	0 16 5	0 13 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 16 1	0 14 6	0 14 1	0 17 7	0 18 8	1 0 9

APPENDIX No. 3.

DUBLIN MARKET RETURNS.

Statement of the Quantities of SEA FISH dealt with in the
Dublin Fish Market during the year 1934.

DEMERSAL FISH.

Kinds of Fish	SAORSTAT LANDINGS		NON-SAORSTAT
	From Dublin Steam Trawlers	From Vessels other than Steam Trawlers working at various points	From Cross- Channel Ports
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Brill ...	164	375	3
Black Soles ...	214	553	3
Turbot ...	125	109	4
Cod ...	7,995	2,773	5,669
Conger Eel ...	1,293	200	—
Haddock ...	595	362	225
Hake ...	1,537	27	103
Plaice ...	398	7,514	271
Ray ...	—	5,069	—
Whiting ...	9,864	6,141	136
Gurnard ...	489	180	—
Coalfish ...	1,367	95	59
Dabs ...	54	421	—
Megrim ...	1,032	403	3
Other Kinds, ex- clusive of Shell Fish ...	874	151	46
	26,001	24,376	6,522

The principal points from which landings were despatched to the Dublin Markets, and the aggregate quantity sent from each in the year under review were as follows:—

Balbriggan, 5,962 cwts.; Howth, 2,501 cwts.; Ringsend, 2,307 cwts.; Arklow, 968 cwts.; and Galway, 827 cwts.

Other ports, including those in which the Sea Fisheries Association operated, sent to the Dublin Market approximately 11,811 cwts.

PELAGIC FISH.

		Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh)	from Saorstat Ports	105	18,507
" "	imported from Norwegian Ports	198	—
" "	" " Scottish Ports	365	2,596
" "	" " Northern Ireland Ports	—	342
Mackerel (fresh)	from Saorstat Ports	—	5,851
TOTAL		668	27,296

APPENDIX No. 4.

FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1934.

I.—IMPORTS.		
Fresh or Frozen.	cwts.	£
All Varieties, exclusive of Shell Fish ...	85,694	183,623
Shell Fish	1,559	1,760
Cured or Salted and Canned.		
All Varieties, inclusive of Shell Fish ...	52,987	130,580
TOTAL	140,240	315,963
II.—EXPORTS.		
Fresh.		
Salmon and Trout	25,842	221,704
Eels (freshwater)	3,871	10,942
Herrings	4,827	3,440
Mackerel	887	1,223
Cod, Plaice and other White Fish	488	1,016
Other	1,047	2,535
Shell Fish	42,055	39,503
Cured or Salted.		
Herrings	1,830	1,429
Kippers	176	303
Mackorel	1,422	1,286
Other	5	9
TOTAL	82,450	283,390

APPENDIX No. 5.
ABSTRACT OF FISHING VESSELS AND MEN—1934.

	Steam			Motor						Sail					Row		Total Vessels	Men	
	1st Class			1st Class			2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class			2nd Class	3rd Class	Un- classified A	Un- classified B				
	Over 200 Tons	100-200 Tons	15-100 Tons	Over 25 Tons	20-25 Tons	15-20 Tons	10-15 Tons	Under 10 Tons and of 18ft. keel and upwards over all.	Less than 18ft. keel	Over 25 Tons	20-25 Tons	15-20 Tons	10-15 Tons	Under 10 Tons and of 18ft. keel and upwards over all.	Less than 18ft. keel	Open boats and rafts of less than 18ft. keel.			
EAST COAST:																			
Solely engaged	5	1	—	3	5	11	21	39	—	—	—	—	—	36	18	72	6	217	798
Partially engaged	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	18	10	49	241
Laid-up	—	—	1	6	4	6	10	25	3	—	—	—	1	42	15	60	6	179	—
Totals	6	1	1	9	9	17	31	71	3	—	—	—	2	80	43	150	22	445	1039
SOUTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged	—	—	—	6	—	4	20	108	3	—	—	1	23	167	42	403	113	890	1496
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	6	25	28	77	23	173	2608
Laid-up	—	—	—	9	1	4	12	42	1	—	—	5	12	195	54	355	208	698	—
Totals	—	—	—	15	1	10	32	162	4	—	—	6	41	387	124	835	344	1961	4104
WEST COAST:																			
Solely engaged	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	2	—	3	8	6	1	10	11	112	22	183	319
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	3	—	—	—	5	5	46	50	168	405	692	2337
Laid-up	—	—	2	—	1	4	1	2	3	6	18	35	23	55	48	220	149	567	—
Totals	—	—	2	3	2	15	4	7	3	9	26	46	29	111	109	500	576	1442	2656
NORTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	75	1	—	—	—	—	161	5	114	115	484	999
Partially engaged	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	3	13	54	1569
Laid-up	—	3	—	5	2	—	7	10	4	—	2	1	1	195	1	80	81	392	—
Totals	—	3	—	5	3	3	19	89	5	—	2	1	1	387	6	197	209	830	2568
TOTALS FOR 1934:																			
Solely engaged	5	1	—	12	5	19	55	224	4	3	8	7	—	374	76	701	256	1774	3612
Partially engaged	1	—	—	—	2	12	1	26	—	—	—	5	12	104	88	266	451	968	6755
Laid-up	—	3	3	20	8	14	30	79	11	6	20	41	37	487	118	715	444	2036	—
Totals	6	4	3	32	15	45	86	329	15	9	28	53	73	965	282	1682	1151	4778	10,367

APPENDIX No. 6.

Particulars of Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1934.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Barrels cured for exportation.
		cwts.	£	
Kinsale	May to July	339	141	—
Baltimore	March to June	747	362	—
Valentia Harbour	February to July	2,367	1,388	—
Ballingall	March to May	234	95	—
Galway	March to June	250	84	—
Lacken and Kileummin	June and July	422	156	—
Sundry landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	February to July	1,121	615	—
TOTAL		5,480	2,841	—

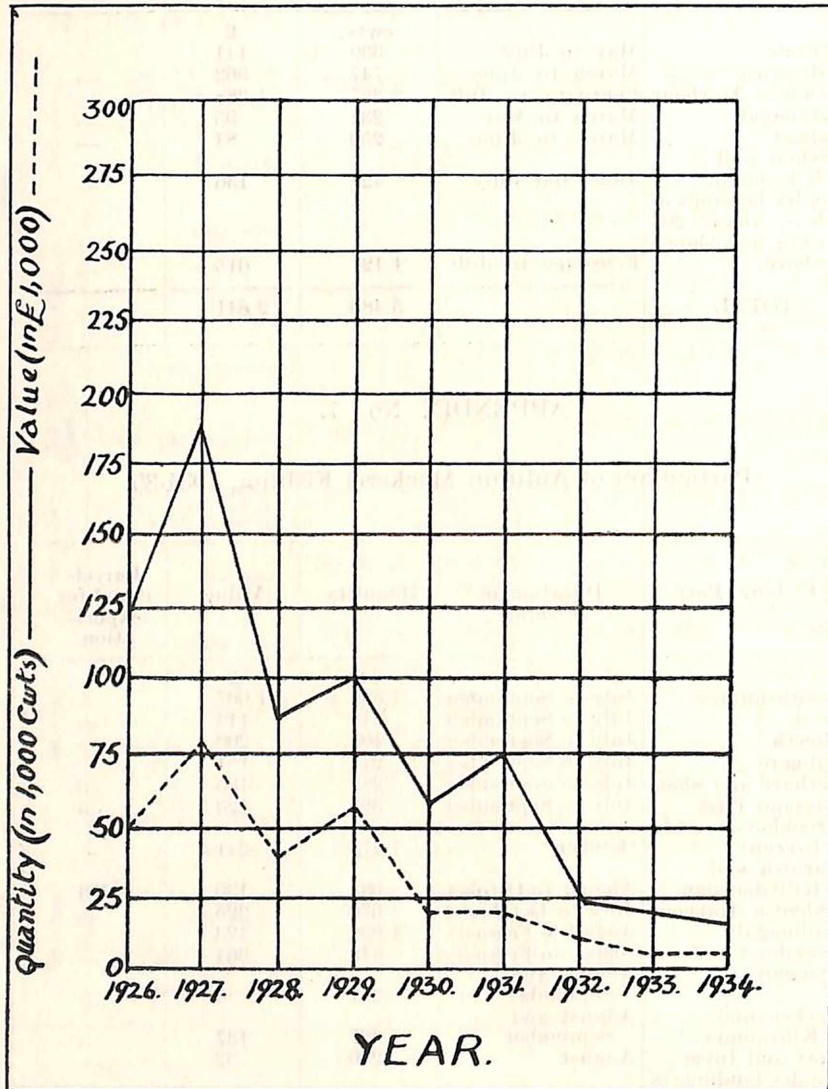
APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1934-35.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Barrels cured for exportation.
		cwts.	£	
Loughshinney	July to September	1,802	1,067	—
Rush	July to September	218	114	—
Howth	July to September	103	200	—
Kilmore	July to September	271	151	—
Pethard and Slade	July to September	288	125	—
Passage East	July to September	382	123	—
Crookhaven and Goleen	October	1,273	241	—
Garnish and Ballydonegan	August to October	683	130	216
Valentia Harbour	July to October	676	225	—
Ballingall	August to February	1,092	423	—
Brandon Creek	August to February	849	364	—
Cleggan	August and September	261	86	—
Lacken and Kileummin	August and September	327	137	—
Port and Inver	August	250	32	—
Sundry landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	July to February	1,774	767	—
TOTAL		10,549	4,185	216

FIG. 11.

Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Mackerel landed from 1926 to 1934.



APPENDIX No. 8.
Particulars of Summer Herring Fishing, 1934.

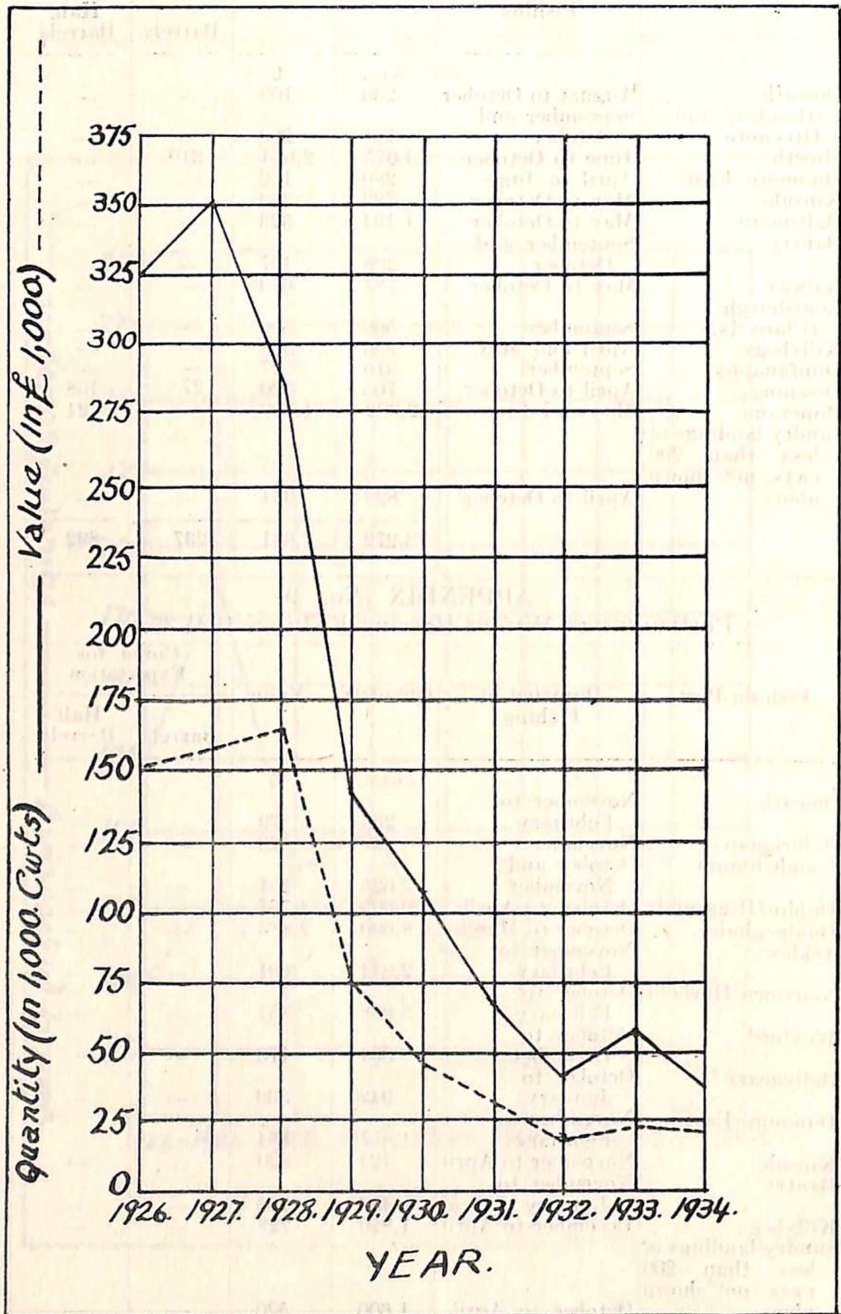
Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half Barrels
		cwts.	£		
Omeath	August to October	236	109	—	—
Carlingford and Greenore	September and October	359	208	—	—
Howth	June to October	3,675	2,654	210	—
Dunmore East	April to June	280	152	—	—
Kinsale	May to October	723	363	—	—
Baltimore	May to October	1,131	523	—	—
Bantry	September and October	298	107	—	—
Galway	May to October	781	613	—	—
Louisburgh (Clare Is.)	September	500	500	—	—
Killybegs	April and May	996	578	—	—
Dunfanaghy	September	310	97	—	—
Downings	April to October	765	320	27	168
Buncrana	May and June	2,392	1,363	—	724
Sundry landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	April to October	823	354	—	—
		13,272	7,881	237	892

APPENDIX No. 9.
Particulars of Winter Herring Fishing, 1934-35.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half Barrels
		cwts.	£		
Omeath	November to February	235	79	—	—
Ballbriggan	November	207	20	—	—
Loughshinney	October and November	625	251	—	—
Dublin (Ringsend)	October to April	9,605	4,767	—	—
Dunlaoghaire	October to March	8,690	2,883	—	—
Arklow	November to February	2,844	691	—	—
Courtown Harbour	October to February	3,908	854	—	—
Wexford	October to December	354	170	—	—
Ballygeary	October to January	942	339	—	—
Dunmore East	November to February	1,877	834	—	—
Kinsale	November to April	424	220	—	—
Bantry	November to January	483	166	—	—
Killybegs	December to April	1,820	728	—	—
Sundry landings of less than 200 cwts. not shown above	October to April	1,600	520	—	—
		33,614	12,522	—	—

FIG. III.

Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Herrings landed from 1926 to 1934.



APPENDIX No. 10.

Trawling, 1934.

STATION	Number of men engaged in the Trawling Industry	Number of Boats regularly engaged in Trawling			Tonnage of Motor Boats				Tonnage of Sailing Boats				Months in which Fishing was carried on.
		Steam	Motor	Sailing	Not exceeding 10 Tons	Over 10 and not exceeding 15 Tons	Over 15 and not exceeding 30 Tons	Over 30 and not exceeding 40 Tons	Not exceeding 10 Tons	Over 10 and not exceeding 15 Tons	Over 15 and not exceeding 30 Tons	Over 30 and not exceeding 40 Tons	
Omeath	3		1		1								June to September.
Clogher Head	40		(a) 7		2		2	1					All year.
Fairbriggan	24		(a) 6		6		3						All year.
Loughshinney	4		(a) 1		1								April to September.
Iturb	10		(a) 1				2						April to September.
Howth	60	(b) 5	2		2								June to October.
Dublin (Ringsend)			2										All year.
Dunlaoghaire and Dalkey	18		4		2		2						October to December.
Courtown Harbour	20		5		5								June to December.
Arklow	36		6		6								All year.
Cahore	4		1		1								April to September.
Wexford	16		4		2	2							All year.
Passage East	20		4		4								April to October.
Dunmore East	4		1		1								April to October.
Dungarvan	6		2		2								April to October.
Ballinagoul and Helwick	14		4		3		1						April to October.
Youghal	4		1		1								April to September.
Ballycotton	15		6		5								April to October.
East Ferry and Passage West	4		2		2								April to September.
Kinsale	6		2		1	1							All year.
Union Hall	18		6		1	1	5						All year.
Schull	6		2		2								April to September.
Bantry	10		4		4								April to October.
Bereen	6		2		2								April to September.
Ballinskelligs	10		2		2								April to September.
Valentia Harbour	10		2		2	2							April to October.
Dingle	68		17		8	9							All year.
Shannon Estuary	8		2		2								April to September.
Carrigaholt	4		1		1				1				Summer.
Kilronan	6		1		1								April to October.
Galway	42		3		4		3				4		All year.
Roundstone	4		1		1								April to September.
Inishboffin	8		2		1	1							April to September.
Murriek	19		5		1	1	3						All year.
Achill	30		6		1		6						All year.
Killala	4		1		1								Summer.
Enniscrone	9		1		3								Summer.
Rosses Point	6		1		1				1				Summer.
Raghley	3		1		1								Summer.
Mullaghmore	8		2		2								April to September.
Ballyshannon	4		1		1								Summer.
Burtonport	12		3		3								April to September.
Kincasslagh	16		4		4								April to October.
Bunbeg	8		2		2								April to September.
Downings	30		7		7								April to October.
Rathmullen	12		3		3								April to October.
Buncrana	12		3		3								April to October.
Greencastle	24		6		6								April to October.
Malville	20		5		5								April to October.
Totals	729	(b) 5	158	6	169	24	24	1	2		4		

(a) Seine Netting. (b) All over 50 Tons.

APPENDIX No. 11.

SEA FISHERY LOANS.

Statement of Account for Year ended 31st March, 1934.

	£		£
Outstanding at 1st April, 1933:—		Repayments	£2,392
Due in Arrear	£53,182	Written off (as irrecoverable) under Fisheries	
Instalments not matured	8,087	(Revision of Loans) Act 1931	156
	61,269		2,548
(a) Interest accrued during the year	173	Interest remitted during the year	1
		Balances due at 1st April, 1933, on loan No.	
		146 L.L.R. collection of which has been	
		transferred to Department of Lands	
		(Gaeltacht Services Branch)	278
		Outstanding at 31st March, 1934:—	
		Due in Arrear	53,839
		Instalments not matured	4,776
			58,615
	£61,442		£61,442

(a) This is interest accruing in a few cases where loans were issued on "Principal and Interest" basis.

Number of Loan Accounts	open as at 1st April, 1933	678
" " " "	closed in the year ended 31st March, 1934	124
" " " "	transferred to the Department of Lands	1
" " " "	open as at 1st April, 1934	553

Appendix No. 11 (continued).

SEA FISHERY LOANS.

Statement of Account for year ended 31st March, 1935.

		£			£
Outstanding at 1st April, 1934:—			Repayments		£450
Due in Arrear	... £53,839		Written off (as irrecoverable) under Fisheries		
Instalments not matured	... 4,776		(Revision of Loans) Act, 1931		5,518
		58,615	Written off by means of Supplementary Vote		
(a) Interest accrued during the year		137	relative to Galway Bay Steamship Loan ...		3,694
			Outstanding at 31st March, 1935:—		9,692
			Due in Arrear		47,042
			Instalments not matured		2,018
					49,060
		£58,752			£58,752

(a) This is interest accruing in a few cases where loans were issued on "Principal and Interest" basis.

Number of Loan Accounts open as at 1st April, 1934	...	...	...	...	553
" " " " closed in the year ended 31st March, 1935	...	...	...	...	40
" " " " open as at 1st April, 1935	...	...	...	...	513

APPENDIX No. 12.

FISHERY LOAN ARREARS.

Statement showing by Counties the amount in Arrear as at
31st March, 1934.

County	Number of Loans in Arrear	Arrears
		£ s d
Louth	8	1,445 1 1
Dublin	10	1,305 8 9
Wicklow	31	6,601 0 4
Wexford	8	248 8 8
Waterford	2	171 7 8
Cork	59	24,593 0 1
Kerry	167	6,423 8 7
Limerick	2	81 5 2
Clare	3	4 14 1
Galway	116	5,540 16 1
Mayo	64	1,029 11 3
Sligo	5	280 18 6
Donegal	36	6,113 19 7
Total	511	53,838 19 10

Appendix No. 12 (continued).

FISHERY LOAN ARREARS.

Statement showing by Counties the amount in Arrear as at
31st March, 1935.

County	Number of Loans in Arrear	Arrears
		£ s d
Louth	8	1,445 1 1
Dublin	10	1,305 8 9
Wicklow	31	6,645 6 3
Wexford	8	313 16 2
Waterford	2	171 7 8
Cork	53	19,981 14 0
Kerry	167	6,105 3 2
Limerick	2	105 0 8
Clare	3	4 10 1
Galway	113	3,245 14 8
Mayo	64	1,032 12 4
Sligo	5	351 0 8
Donegal	34	6,335 0 2
Total	500	47,042 4 8

APPENDIX No. 13.

Statement showing cost of maintenance of the Fishery Cruiser
"Muirehu" during the year ended 31st March, 1934.

			£	s	d
Salaries, Wages and Allowances	...	...	3,381	11	8
Stores	...	...	265	19	2
Coal	...	...	2,164	19	5
Repairs and Overhaul	...	...	818	19	0
Pilotage	...	...	14	5	0
Miscellaneous (including Travelling Ex- penses)	...	...	158	8	7
			6,804	2	10
Receipts	..	..	NIL		
		Net Expenditure	...	£6,804	2 10

APPENDIX No. 14.
Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators in Saorstát Éireann for the year 1934.

District.		Balance at Opening of Account.	RECEIPTS						EXPENDITURE						Balance at close of Account.	District.
			Licence Duty.	Fishery Rate.	Fines, Procceds from Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Local Subscrip- tions.	Grants from Depart- ment.	Total Receipts.	Water Bailiffs.	Law Costs.	Salaries and Com- missions.	Travelling and Miscel- laneous.	Total Expendi- ture.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1.	Dublin	130 6 5	248 10 0	127 2 6	40 8 9	11 6 0	130 0 0	557 7 3	184 4 9	61 17 11	237 12 0	115 7 2	599 1 10	88 11 10	1. Dublin	
2.	Wexford	100 1 8	669 10 0	317 6 0	27 8 6	10 0 0	15 0 0	1,039 4 6	663 8 3	53 10 0	115 16 6	70 13 8	903 8 5	235 17 9	2. Wexford	
3.	Waterford	478 2 6	1,381 10 0	602 0 6	39 12 5	—	—	2,023 2 11	1,485 0 1	129 9 1	234 9 6	155 5 11	2,004 4 7	497 0 10	3. Waterford	
4.	Lismore	122 11 5	815 0 0	2,934 7 6	27 9 1	—	—	3,836 16 7	1,831 5 8	135 14 0	374 10 0	741 12 5	3,083 2 1	876 5 11	4. Lismore	
51.	Cork	76 8 5	653 10 0	453 1 0	40 15 5	—	250 0 0	1,597 6 5	704 9 9	83 8 0	209 17 10	538 14 11	1,556 10 6	482 15 8	51. Cork	
52.	Cork (Bandon)	293 8 0	278 10 0	129 12 6	10 10 5	—	30 0 0	448 12 11	356 8 4	1 5 0	96 6 0	27 18 0	481 17 4	260 3 7	52. Cork (Bandon)	
61.	Skibbereen	116 6 4	101 6 9	2 10 0	18 0	—	50 0 0	154 14 9	74 8 4	3 3 6	23 12 0	79 7 9	180 17 7	90 3 6	61. Skibbereen	
62.	Bantry	109 2 10	59 10 0	21 11 0	1 17 0	—	30 0 0	112 18 0	41 14 5	—	70 0 0	9 12 4	121 6 9	100 14 0	62. Bantry	
63.	Kenmare	224 8 9	126 10 0	358 17 6	40 13 7	20 0 0	50 0 0	596 1 1	332 14 6	24 7 6	143 15 6	64 19 6	615 17 0	204 12 10	63. Kenmare	
71.	Killarney	51 18 3	435 0 0	958 7 0	22 9 8	—	—	1,415 16 8	867 4 2	50 13 6	213 2 6	146 15 0	1,277 15 2	86 2 3	71. Killarney	
72.	Waterville	404 13 2	362 10 0	122 4 0	15 18 10	—	—	500 12 10	282 10 0	—	98 2 6	49 6 5	429 18 11	475 7 1	72. Waterville	
8.	Limerick	*1,217 19 5	2,627 0 0	1,567 2 7	830 9 1	—	250 0 0	5,274 11 8	2,247 15 7	558 7 4	995 17 11	1,599 16 4	4,901 17 2	845 4 11	8. Limerick	
91.	Galway	515 15 4	329 0 0	1,035 0 0	55 14 6	21 6 5	200 0 0	1,641 1 0	848 3 0	83 7 8	291 2 2	256 13 10	1,481 6 8	675 9 8	91. Galway	
92.	Connemara	357 3 1	341 0 0	977 5 0	—	—	—	1,318 5 0	942 0 0	—	276 19 0	152 12 11	1,311 11 11	363 16 2	92. Connemara	
101.	Ballinakill	232 15 10	278 10 0	490 0 0	16 2 5	4 1 0	—	778 13 5	456 16 0	18 17 0	198 18 6	112 9 0	797 0 6	224 8 9	101. Ballinakill	
102.	Bangor	*199 15 9	351 10 0	491 8 9	31 16 5	—	70 0 0	944 15 2	579 0 0	7 17 8	98 5 0	142 17 4	826 0 0	6 19 5	102. Bangor	
11.	Ballina	888 0 6	566 0 0	1,071 0 0	23 7 3	—	—	1,660 7 3	1,275 9 0	51 14 9	180 0 0	167 6 3	1,674 10 0	873 17 9	11. Ballina	
12.	Sligo	314 7 10	174 10 0	406 5 0	2 9 9	—	—	583 4 9	401 0 10	34 6 0	106 5 0	73 6 11	614 18 9	282 13 10	12. Sligo	
13.	Ballyshannon	348 7 7	521 10 0	305 19 0	24 12 7	18 0 0	250 0 0	1,120 1 7	695 12 0	202 8 7	168 0 2	37 16 4	1,153 17 1	314 12 1	13. Ballyshannon	
141.	Letterkenny	622 10 1	738 0 0	493 5 0	41 1 7	—	—	1,272 6 7	725 12 0	118 9 8	242 7 0	140 3 9	1,226 12 5	668 4 3	141. Letterkenny	
142.	Moville	351 3 8	328 0 0	636 7 0	2 4 6	—	—	566 11 6	554 14 2	—	213 18 4	219 13 0	988 5 6	369 9 8	142. Moville	
171.	Drogheda	432 16 6	730 0 0	523 19 0	13 7 6	—	—	1,267 6 6	719 19 0	18 2 4	204 16 0	206 12 8	1,149 10 0	550 13 0	171. Drogheda	
172.	Dundalk	120 15 5	204 0 0	146 5 0	7 18 0	—	—	358 3 0	261 15 2	20 0 0	142 6 10	19 6 0	443 8 0	45 10 5	172. Dundalk	
Totals		4,909 10 11	12,320 6 9	14,220 15 10	1,317 5 3	84 13 6	1,325 0 0	29,268 1 4	16,581 5 0	1,657 5 6	4,876 0 3	4,700 7 5	27,814 18 2	5,362 14 0		

* Items marked with an asterisk are debit balances and are treated in the total of the column as minus quantities.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Particulars of licences issued by Boards of Conservators in
Saorstát Éireann for the year 1934.

District.	Number and description of Licences.										
	Salmon Rods			Snap Nets	Draft Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Head Weirs	Box, Crib, etc.
	For one year	For 14 days	Endorsements or Extensions								
1. Dublin	60		5		13	24	1				
2. Wexford	111	48	19		97		1				
3. Waterford	162	10	6	201	19	114		1	2		2
4. Lismore	129	50	6	40	13	90	1		2		2
51. Cork	114	17	7		89	13		1			
52. Bandou	56	1	11		40						
61. Skibbereen	21	1	4		13						
62. Bantry	13	4	3		7						
53. Kenmare	50	13	9		11			1			
71. Killarney	85	17	8		58						
72. Waterville	73	132	21		11						3
8. Limerick	200		6	20	159	70			35		3
91. Galway	52	42	24		12					1	5
92. Connemara	71	172	46		1						
101. Ballinakill	39	131	19		15						
102. Bangor	84	79	22		13	1		4			
11. Ballina	49	43	14		29	26					7
12. Sligo	66	4	1		8						
13. Ballyshannon	89		9		62	3					4
141. Letterkeenny	118	75	6	15	16	80	1				2
142. Moville	26	8	2		13	59	2	3			
171. Drogheda	98	15	10		106						6
172. Dundalk	44				27					1	
Totals	1792	862	258	276	832	480	6	10	39	2	34
											254
											99

The average number of persons engaged in operating each engine of capture is estimated as follows:—

Salmon Rod	1 man	Bag Net	4 men	Gap, Eye, etc.	2 men
Snap Net	4 men	Stake Net	4 men	Long Line for	1 man
Draft Net	6 men	Head Weir	1 man	Eels	for every
Drift Net	5 men	Box Crib, etc.	2 men		500 hooks
Pole Net	3 men	(every 5)			

APPENDIX No. 16.

Rates of Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned engines in use on Salmon and inland fishing operations at date of this Report.

		£	s.	d.
On each Salmon Rod (For one year in any one District)		2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (For 14 days, such licence issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District)		1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending an existing licence to another District)		10	0	
Do. Snap net		2	10	0
Do. Draft net or Seine		4	0	0
Do. Drift net		3	0	0
Do. Bag net		10	0	0
Do. Fly net		5	0	0
Do. Stake net		30	0	0
Do. Head Weir		6	0	0
Do. Box, Crib, etc.		10	0	0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in any eel weir)		2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels		2	0	0
Other engines, etc.:—				

	Coarse Line	Trammel Net for Pollen	Draft Net for Pollen	Pole Net	Cugill	Long Net	Eel Trap	Special Local Licences	
								Rod	Draft Net
	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
1 Dublin	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
2 Wexford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
3 Waterford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
4 Lismore	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
51 Cork	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
52 Bandon	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
61 Skibbereen	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
62 Bantry	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
63 Kenmare	1 0	—	—	1 0	1 10	—	—	—	—
71 Killarney	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
72 Waterville	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
8 Limerick	1 5	1 10	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
91 Galway	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	15 0	—	—
92 Connemara	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
101 Ballinakill	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
102 Bangor	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
11 Ballina	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
12 Sligo	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
13 Ballyshannon	2 0	1 10	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	*2 0	*10 0
141 Letterkenny	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	—
142 Moville	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
171 Drogheda	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	—
172 Bundalk	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—

*River Erne Tidal Waters for part of season only.

APPENDIX No. 17.

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1934-35.

Hatching or En-lurging Station.	River or Lake	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
Zoological Gardens	Liffey	30,000(1)	70,000(2)	—
Tassaggart	Clondalkin	—	16,000(2)	—
Wicklow Anglers' Association	Bray	50,000(3)	—	—
Newtownharry	Slaney	130,000(5)	—	10,000(3)
Waterford Anglers' Association	Knockaderry Reservoir and Cappagh Lake	—	64,000(4)	—
Lismore	Blackwater	970,000	—	—
Banteer & Mallow	Blackwater	1,940,000	39,000	—
Skibbereen	Ilen	59,000(1)	—	3,000(3)
Sneem	Sneem	30,000	—	—
Killarney	Deenagh	25,000	535,000	—
Adare	Maigue	100,000(1)	20,000	—
Listowel (Ballin-rudery)	Feale	58,000(7)	4,000(6)	—
Clontarf Anglers' Association	Camlin	20,000(1)	—	—
West-meath } L. Owel	Loughs Ennel, Owel and	—	180,000	—
Lakes }	Derravaragh	—	418,000	—
Crumlin	Crumlin	40,000	—	20,000
Assleagh	Erriff	35,000	—	5,000
Castlebar Anglers' Club	Castlebar	15,000(1)	10,000(2)	5,000(3)
Ballysodare	Unshin	200,000	—	—
Sligo Anglers' Association	Sligo	17,000	26,000	—
Annesfort	Annalee	—	70,000(2)	—
Glenties	Owenen	965,000	—	36,000
Blackcastle	Boyne	1,100,000	24,000	—
Kenmare	Finnihy	—	15,000(2)	—
Westport	Owenwee	—	10,000(2)	—
Macroom	Lee	—	11,000(2)	—
Ballinashoe	Suck	—	15,000(2)	—
Total		5,413,000	1,261,000	61,000

(1) Ex Lismore. (2) Ex Lough Owel. (3) Ex Glenties. (4) 45,000 Ex Lough Owel. (5) 40,000 Ex Lismore. (6) Ex Killarney. (7) 57,000 Ex Lismore.

Appendix No. 17 (annex).

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry.

Summary of Yearly Totals from 1923-24 to 1934-35.

Season	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
1923-24	2,682,000	194,250	—
1924-25	3,754,000	220,900	500
1925-26	4,850,000	412,700	13,000
1926-27	7,402,000	546,000	30,000
1927-28	7,403,000	620,500	56,400
1928-29	5,680,000	628,000	18,000
1929-30	4,631,000	1,022,000	84,000
1930-31	2,465,500	725,000	90,000
1931-32	6,070,700	1,587,000	137,000
1932-33	6,733,000	1,032,000	121,000
1933-34	6,697,000	1,094,000	69,000
1934-35	5,413,000	1,261,000	61,000

APPENDIX No. 18.

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS ORDERS, ETC., MADE DURING
THE YEAR 1934.****SALMON AND TROUT.****No. 14 or LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.**

By-law No. 421—Dated 3rd May, 1934 :—

(1) Prohibiting to use any net for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish, save landing nets used solely as auxiliary to lawful fishing with rod and line, in that portion of the tidal waters of the Rivers Owenea and Owentocker which is situated above or to the Southward of a straight line drawn from Rusheenroe Point in the Townland of Longfield to Ranny Point North in the Townland of Derryness, both in the Parish of Inishkeel and County of Donegal in the No. 14 or Letterkenny District.

(2) Prohibiting to put, leave or have in possession in, or on or near the banks of the said portion of the tidal waters of the said rivers any net for the purpose or capable of being used for catching fish, save as a landing net for use as auxiliary to lawful fishing with rod and line.

(3) This By-Law does not apply to any person catching or attempting to catch fish for the purpose of artificial propagation or for scientific purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Fisheries Acts.

No. 13 or BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

By-law No. 422—Dated 3rd May, 1934 :—

(1) Prohibiting to use any net for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish, save landing nets used solely as auxiliary to lawful fishing with rod and line, in the portion of the tidal waters of the River Erne which is situated above or to the Eastward of a straight line drawn from Gibby Point to the northernmost point of the Townland of Portnason, or in the portion of the tidal waters of the Abbey River which is situated above or to the Northward of a straight line drawn from the Town Boundary of Ballyshannon where it meets High Water Mark on Whitehill Point to the point of land 270 yards Northward of Gibby Point.

(2) In the tidal waters of the River Erne—

(a) No drift net may be used for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish;

SALMON AND TROUT (continued).

- (b) No draft net of greater length than eighty-five yards may be used for the purpose of taking or with intent to take salmon or trout;
 - (c) Draft nets may not be used at a less distance from one another than one hundred yards;
 - (d) Nets may not be shot simultaneously from points on both banks which are opposite to one another, so as to be in the water at the same time, but a net shot from one bank shall be beached before another net is shot from an opposite point on the other bank.
- (3) This By-law does not apply to any person catching or attempting to catch fish for the purpose of artificial propagation or for scientific purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Fisheries Acts.
- (4) Revoking the By-law dated the 13th February, 1871, by which the use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot was permitted in the tideway of the River Erne.

No. 102 of BANGOR DISTRICT.

By-law No. 420—Dated 17th July, 1934 :—

(1) Prohibiting to take or remove shingle, gravel or sand at any time between the 1st day of November in each year and the 30th day of April following, both said days inclusive, from any river in the No. 102 or Bangor Fishery District which is frequented by salmon or trout during the spawning season.

(2) Revoking the By-law dated the 20th day of May, 1865, by which it was prohibited to take gravel or sand from the Owenmore River in the County Mayo.

OYSTER FISHERIES.

By-law No. 423—Dated 24th August, 1934.

(1) Prohibiting during the period from the 1st day of April, 1934 to the 31st day of March, 1937, both said days inclusive, to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of Clew Bay enclosed by the Mainland, the islands of Illantaggert, Crovinish, Inishlyre and Collanmore, and straight lines drawn from the old Coastguard Station at Rosmoney to the eastern extremity of Illantaggert; from the western extremity of Illantaggert to the eastern extremity of Crovinish; from the western extremity of Crovinish to the eastern extremity of Inishlyre; from the north-eastern extremity of Inishlyre to the south-western extremity of Collanmore; and from the north-eastern extremity of Collanmore to Roscahill Point.

TIDAL AND FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES.

No. 14 or LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

No. D.127—Dated 3rd May, 1934.

Defining and marking out the boundaries between the tidal and fresh water portions of the following rivers:—

RIVER OWENEA—A straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course 175 yards down stream (measured in a straight line) from the western face of the southern abutment of the Owenea Bridge.

RIVER OWENTOCKER—A straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course at the downstream end of the rocks forming the southern side of the narrow gorge below the waterfall at Ardara.

No. 13 or BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

No. D.128—Dated 3rd May, 1934,

Defining and marking out the boundaries between the tidal and fresh water portions of the following rivers:—

RIVER ERNE—A line drawn across the river along the face or furthest downstream portion of the Falls of Assaroe, in the town of Ballyshannon.

ABBEY RIVER—A straight line drawn across the river at right angles to its course 160 yards downstream (measured in a straight line) from the western face of the bridge at the end of Abbey Lane, in the town of Ballyshannon.

